

Equal Rights

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923



Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

"The Sky's the Limit."

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Chinese Women Active in All Industries

SOME idea of the important part Chinese women play in the labor situation in their country may be gleaned from figures lately quoted by Mr. M. T. Tchou, of the Y. M. C. A. in China. He states that in the cotton industry about 40 per cent. of the workers are women, 40 per cent. are children, and only 20 per cent. are men. In the silk filatures in Central and South China, nearly all the workers are women and girls; though boys between the ages of 10 and 20 are largely employed in North China. In Chefoo, of the 210,000 women and girls employed in industry, about 180,000 are in the hair net, lace and embroidery industries. In all lines of industry considered, probably about 15 per cent. or more of the employes are women. Women are also employed in tobacco, biscuit, sweets, bean-cake and electrical appliances factories, in sugar refineries, knitting mills, paper mills, oil mills, preparing egg products, canneries and tea industries. Some are employed in road and house-building (carrying loads), match factories (packing), and a few are working in coal mines.

Wisconsin Women Organize Council

PROMINENT women of Milwaukee, Wis., have organized a Legislative Council to study the existing laws in the State and to consider the need of new measures to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. It is said that the Council will function as a clearing house in which the varied types of legislation desired by women's clubs and welfare organizations can be boiled down and embodied in a few forceful demands. As such, the council will aim to replace scattered and spasmodic efforts by a unified, consistent plan of action.

The particular program upon which the council will center its efforts will be determined by the interests of the women who are chosen to represent their organizations in this central body. National and State issues will fall under the scope of the council and will be discussed fully.

Woman on City Service Commission.

MRS. ANTOINETTE V. JACKOWSKA-PETERSON, an attorney and a prominent member of the Wisconsin Branch of the National Woman's Party, has been appointed to the City Service Commission of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Jackowska-Peterson has been very active in public and civic affairs, and for the last twenty-three years has been practising law. "I believe that the appointment of a woman on the City Service Commission is one of the greatest importance. There are more than 700 women employed by the city, and these women need representation," Mrs. Jackowska-Peterson said, after learning of her nomination. "All executive bodies," she said, "should be composed in part of women, to gain both the man's and the woman's point of view."

Thus Wisconsin leads again in Equal Rights.

Cuban Feminists Making Headway

UNDER the title, Club Femenino de Cuba, feminists of Havana have banded together in an organization, which although only two years old, is already recognized as a power in the Republic. Senorita Lamar, referred to as the Cuban Joan of Arc, is president of the club; Senora de Tella is the recognized head of the suffrage movement; Senora de Menendez presided over the first women's Congress ever held in Latin America at Havana last April, when two hundred women, including delegates from Mexico, Argentina and other Latin-America countries, met and presented a feminist program which calls for Equality for women on the same terms as men.

Mrs. P. L. Houston, daughter of a distinguished Spanish jurist, wife of an American business man, is the chief connecting link with the National Woman's Party, of which she is an enthusiastic member. Mrs. Edith M. Newman, a member of the Party living in Havana, has assisted materially in the Cuban Feminist movement. Senorita Margarita Otera O'Reilly is an able woman lawyer of Santiago who has done much to strengthen the cause.

English Women Demand Unrestricted Vote

IN an editorial from *The Vote*, the English feminist paper, is the following reference to the discrimination against women in the restriction of the voting age and its relation to unemployment among women:

"We maintain with fervent conviction that it would not surpass the wit of politicians to devise schemes of work for unemployed women if all women at 21 years of age had the Parliamentary vote on equal terms with men; for it is the women between the ages of 21 and 30 who so largely swell the army of unemployed women. It is our duty, therefore, to work as we have never worked before for the political enfranchisement of women at the same age and on the same terms as men."

Turkish Women Are Emerging.

"FOR the first time in Turkey," writes the Constantinople correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian* of October 26, "Turkish women have taken part in a public dance with foreign society. The occasion was a charity soiree organized by Shukri Naili Pasha, commander of the Constantinople troops. The Director of the Police has issued a statement regarding this innovation, saying that the civil code contains no clause forbidding Moslem women to participate in dances, and that the only duty of the police in this respect in future will be to see that Turkish women do not frequent undesirable dancing resorts.

"Another interesting innovation is that Turkish women will shortly appear here on the stage. This has been already permitted at Smyrna and Angora. Previously female parts were always taken by Armenian or other non-Moslem actresses."

Finnish Women Work for Equality

IN order to gain support for their Marriage Reform Bill now in Parliament, the Finland Swedish Women's Federation held a public meeting on September 23. Mr. Gionvall, one of the Swedish authorities on this subject, gave a talk, which was followed by discussion. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the principles of the Marriage Reform Bill, viz., the abolition of the husband's tutelage over his wife; equal guardianship of both parents over their children; the recognition (in the law) of the wife's activities and work in the home as a contribution to the maintenance of the family; the right of the wife to a definite allowance out of her husband's income for household expenses and also for her personal wants. If the husband refuses to pay, she has the right to buy on credit. In case the wife misuses this right, the court decides if she has exceeded what is supposed to be in accordance with the husband's income and also what is usual in the class to which the couple belongs.

Miss Dagmar Neovius, former M. P., spoke in behalf of Equal Pay for Equal Work at the same meeting.

Chicago Women to Operate Garment Shop

A CO-OPERATIVE union-owned garment factory, capitalized at \$250,000, to be located in Chicago, was organized last week at a joint meeting of the heads of all locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The organization will be known as the International Union-Owned Garment Manufactory, and three months has been allotted for the selling of the stock, which will be distributed by the union to members only, but members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in any part of the country may purchase.

Meyer Perlstein, vice-president and western district manager, said "this step is the most important single undertaking labor has attempted.

"The soundness of the labor banking movement has fast established itself in the public mind, particularly in its rapid growth of the last three years, but in launching a co-operative union-owned manufacturing enterprise such as this, Chicago locals are developing a project without precedent in this country."

Women's top garments, including cloaks, suits and dresses, will be made, all to carry a special combination union and sanitary label called the "white sanitary label." The union will also incorporate the use of a trade mark in each garment labelling it a "co-operative garment."

From \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be spent by the union the first year in advertising these garments, officials announced. Prominent stores in each of the large cities throughout the country will be selected as distributors for whom the union will do special advertising on the garments.

ACTIVE LOBBY OF CONGRESS BEGINS

WHILE members of the Woman's Party in the different States are sending deputations to their Congressmen before they depart for Washington, the Lobbying Committee at National Headquarters is seeing to it that every man is interviewed on Equal Rights the minute he arrives. Mrs. Frank Putnam of Milwaukee, Wis., State Chairman; Miss Olive Poulson of Orient, Ohio, State Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Marie Louise Biggar of Colorado Springs, a Founder of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Rowena Dashwood Graves of Colorado Springs; Miss Sybil Jane Moore of Le Mars, Iowa, a Founder; Mrs. Emma Townsend of Corsicana, Tex., a Founder; Miss Marion Townsend of Wiggins, S. C., and Miss Wilma Henderson of Wayland, Mass., are among the members of the Lobby Committee of the Woman's Party which is now working in Washington, presenting the Lucretia Mott Amendment to Congressmen as soon as they reach the Capitol. The work is under the direction of Maud Younger, National Congressional Chairman, to whom the lobbyists report each interview in order that the information may be preserved in the congressional card index, which will play an important part in the Equal Rights campaign as it did in the suffrage fight.

Among the Congressmen who have definitely pledged themselves during the past week to support the amendment are Representatives Little and Tinchner of Kansas, Representative Bloom of New York, Representatives Cooper and Victor Berger of Wisconsin.

Senator F. Heisler Ball of Delaware wrote on November 21st, in response to a letter from Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware's Legislative Chairman: "I have always been very partial to legislation granting to women additional rights and feel they should be granted Equal Rights with men in every particular. You may count on my support for any reasonable legislation leading to this end."

In order that every member of the Woman's Party may know exactly how she may help secure the passage of the amendment, the following letter has been sent by Maud Younger to the entire membership:

"November 28, 1923.

Dear Member of the Woman's Party:

"Early in December there will be introduced into Congress an amendment to the United States Constitution which reads: 'Men and

women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'

"The object of this amendment is to remove all discriminations against women in the law today, and to prevent new ones from being made in the future. You can help materially to speed this amendment through Congress and bring the campaign to an early victory if you will—

"First—Write yourself and get as many others as possible to write to

"1. President Coolidge, urging that he support the amendment and use his influence in Congress to secure its passage, and to

"2. Your Senators and Congressmen, asking them to vote for the amendment.

"Second—Have resolutions adopted at every meeting, endorsing the amendment and send such resolutions to the President, to your Senators and to your Congressmen.

"Third—Send copies of resolutions to this office, as well as the replies to your letters (or copies of the replies).

"Writing a letter may seem very little to you, yet such accumulated letters can end this long struggle to raise women from the inferior position they occupy today in the law. Is this cause not worth to you the writing of a letter? We cannot all be out on the firing line, but surely we can all write letters.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) MAUD YOUNGER,
Congressional Chairman."

As a form of resolution to be adopted by all kinds of meetings, the following is suggested:

"Resolved, That this meeting call upon the President of the United States to support the Equal Rights amendment now before Congress and use all of his power to secure its adoption. Be it also

"Resolved, That this meeting call upon the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to work and vote for the immediate passage of the Equal Rights amendment. Be it also

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State."

Every letter and every resolution helps to indicate support for Equal Rights that is bound to have an effect on Congress. Every member of the Woman's Party is urged to aid in this way.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

HARDLY a day goes by without new instances coming to the Woman's Party Headquarters of discriminations against women in the Government service. A recent example is the bulletin which has just been issued for a civil service examination for the position of Special Agent in the Special Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The bulletin reads:

"The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for Special Agent on January 9, 1924, at any of the places listed hereon at which examination is requested in applications received in time to mail examination papers. Vacancies in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury, at entrance salaries ranging from \$2,250 to \$3,000 a year, with allowance of actual necessary traveling expenses, and with opportunity for promotion to \$4,500 a year; and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at these or higher or lower entrance salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

"RANGE IN SALARY—The entrance salary within the range stated will depend upon the qualifications of the appointee as shown in the examination and the duty to which assigned.

"BONUS—Appointees at an annual compensation of \$2,500 or less and whose services are satisfactory may be allowed the increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

CITIZENSHIP AND SEX—All citizens of the United States who meet the requirements, both men and women, may enter this examination; appointing officers, however, have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles. For these positions in the Bureau of Internal Revenue men are desired."

It is to bring to an end the handicaps such as this in the Government service that the Government Workers' Council of the Woman's Party was formed. This group, one of the most active in the Party, is always on the alert to guard the interests of women government workers.

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EQUAL RIGHTS, NOT THE METHOD OF GAINING EQUAL RIGHTS, IS THE GOAL

THE demand of the Woman's Party is that all discriminations against women cease. It is immaterial to us whether they are removed by state action or by national action; whether they are removed by state legislation, by state amendments, or by a national amendment.

We want to live in a land where every little girl that is born has the same opportunity that every little boy has—where women have the same opportunities in life that men have. We want the laws of our nation to treat women in the same way that they treat men, placing women under no handicaps and giving them no special favors, but treating men and women with absolute fairness. It is to achieving this end that we are devoted—and not to any particular method of obtaining the end.

Each governmental body is responsible for using immediately the power it possesses to remove all discriminations based on sex within the territory over which it has control. No governmental body can escape its responsibility by handing over the establishing of Equal Rights to some other group. We demand that the national government give to women, in so far as it can, complete Equal Rights with men before the law. We demand that every State government do the same for its own jurisdiction.

RELATIVE VALUES

THERE is no nicer measure of the intellectual development of an individual than that provided by an examination of her interests. The woman who lives only to play bridge, the mother who spends herself on her children's clothes, the girl who works simply in order to amplify her wardrobe, all can be intellectually diagnosed from what they consider worth while.

"Tell me what a man does," said Carlyle, "and I'll tell you what he is."

Judged by this criterion, most people are not intellectually far removed from their evolutionary prototypes. They yearn for food and shelter, they respond to the national stimuli to reproduce their kind, but beyond this they do not go. Save for a desire to outclass their fellows in the mundane show their instincts lead them along the way traversed by the lower orders. Even in this respect they differ not so greatly from the peacock who proudly spreads his tail.

Only from time to time does one encounter an individual actuated by what may be called human interests. These peculiar beings appear to set up a different standard of values for themselves totally unlike

that current in the barn yard. They long for liberty in a very real sense, they have a passion for justice, they desire to establish equity and order in human affairs. The emanations of their egos do not take the form of winning at any worldly games, instead they are expressed in the effort to transform ideals to reality. Such people are little understood, for their impulses are beyond the range of the majority. This presumably accounts for the fact that the great intellectual leaders of humanity have through all time been quite consistently scorned, imprisoned or even killed. Almost everybody, given the choice, would select the royal diadem crusted with jewels rather than the crown of thorns, for their notion of relative values does not include things of the spirit. To get and not to give is the measure of success accepted by the great mass of the people.

Out of the past, however, like beacons on a hill, figures stand out pointing the upward way. Not vested with the insignia of kings, but marked with the iron nails of suffering and ignominy, the leaders of mankind call to the children of earth to choose the nobler part. In every undertaking which has as its goal the releasement of humanity from injustice and degradation these splendid spirits of the past still have their share. They stand beside us when we appeal for Equal Rights; within their hands they hold the banners that we proudly bear. The words we utter have been better said by them, the hopes that stir us thrilled once within their bosoms.

When we approach the Capitol with our demand for justice to women we go not alone, but in a company with the noblest spirits that have ever lived.

THE OPPOSITION OF WOMEN TO THEIR OWN FREEDOM

THE movement for the freedom of women is held back today and has been held back in the years that have passed by the general indifference and even active opposition of women themselves.

It was not until considerably after the beginning of the nineteenth century that there seems to have arisen among the women of the United States the slightest concern about their inferior position. Even after a few individuals became aroused on the subject, there still persisted among the great mass of women an almost complete indifference—and among a few an active opposition to any change in their status. The power of custom was such that women were apparently incapable of recognizing the fact, even after their attention was called to it, that their sex was in a condition of subjection.

We find the pioneers in the Equal Rights movement constantly deploring the prevalent satisfaction of women with their status. In a speech by Lucretia Mott, in 1848, she said: "The question is often asked, 'What does woman want more than she enjoys? What is she seeking to obtain? Of what rights is she deprived? What privileges are withheld?' And this was at a time when almost no modification had been made in the old common law servitude of the wife to the husband. Again, in 1852, at the first Equal Rights convention held in Pennsylvania, we find Ann Preston opening her speech with the statement: "The question is repeatedly asked by those who have thought but little upon the subject of woman's position, 'Is she not beloved, honored, guarded, cherished? Wherein are her rights infringed, or her liberties curtailed?'"

This attitude has continued down through the years until today we still find women asking, as they asked of Lucretia Mott: "What does a woman want more than she enjoys? What is she seeking to obtain? Of what rights is she deprived? What privileges are withheld?" And today we still find some women actively opposing Equal Rights just as some women have opposed the extension of their liberties at each successive step.

There is encouragement, however, in the fact that the interest among women in raising the status of women is greater today than ever before in our nation's history. When woman's disabilities were greatest her interest in removing them seems to have been least. As her position has become progressively better she has become increasingly intolerant of the discriminations remaining against her—and never has she been more intolerant of these discriminations than today.

MEETING OF THE INEZ MILHOLLAND MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

THE Inez Milholland Memorial Committee held a very important and well attended meeting in Mrs. Belmont's office at the National Headquarters Sunday morning, November 19th, during the National Woman's Party Conference in Washington.

The committee decided to concentrate during the spring in organizing Inez Milholland Branches of the National Woman's Party in the colleges and universities of the country, first to push forward the Equal Rights campaign among the younger women; secondly, to interest the college women in establishing "equality" as an actual fact among the students and in the faculties of the educational institutions of this country.

Plans to secure the co-operation of the State Chairmen of the National Woman's Party in organizing Inez Milholland Chapters of the Party in the colleges and universities throughout the country were made, and co-operation was promised for the organization of twenty colleges, as follows: In California, the University of California; in Illinois, the Chicago University and Northwestern University; in Massachusetts, Boston Tech, Boston University, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith and Wellesley; in New York, Barnard College, Cornell University, Hunter College, New York University, Syracuse University and Vassar College; in Rhode Island, Brown University; in Virginia, Sweet Briar College; in Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Lenore Cawker of Wisconsin has promised to help organize branches of the National Woman's Party in the colleges in Wisconsin, where we have a number of members among the students.

Miss Florence Rogatz, Chairman of the Students' Council of the Woman's Party, is already working on the organization of an Inez Milholland Branch at Vassar and in the Women's Colleges in New York.

Mrs. Donald Hooker, Chairman of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party, spoke at a tea arranged at the home of Mrs. Robert Walker of Baltimore for the Goucher College Girls.

It is planned to end this spring's organization campaign with a national conference of women students on Inez Milholland's birthday, August 6th, at Meadowmount, in the Adirondacks, when the election of national officers of the Students' Council will take place, and further plans will be made to build up Inez Milholland Chapters of the Woman's Party in the colleges and universities.

Plans for a pageant to be held at Mount Inez, on Inez Milholland's birthday, which were presented by Hazel MacKaye, and which were adopted by the committee, are now being carried out. Miss MacKaye, who will write and produce the pageant, knew Inez Milholland, and Miss Alice Young, who will assist her and who has been made Executive Secretary of the Pageant Committee, will go to the Adirondacks early in December to plan a place for the pageant. The fact that Hazel MacKaye is creating the pageant is an assurance of its being worth while. Miss MacKaye is the sister

of Percy MacKaye, one of America's foremost poets, and is herself a poet and artist of pageantry.

Lucy Branham, chairman of the committee, will also help to choose a setting for the pageant and a place for the conference of the Inez Milholland Branches of the National Woman's Party, and for the annual meeting of the Inez Milholland Memorial Committee.

Mrs. Stephen Pell and other members of the Woman's Party who spend their summers in the Adirondacks will co-operate with the Pageant Committee which is now being organized to finance and plan the work.

A pilgrimage to Inez Milholland's grave at the foot of Mount Inez is being arranged. The committee has issued a beautiful circular to explain the purpose of its work, which contains a picture of Inez Milholland and the following resume of her life:

In the history of the long struggle for the emancipation of women, Inez Milholland occupies a unique position. She was brilliant, she was beautiful, she was unafraid; and she possessed the rare power of dramatizing a cause to the multitude that makes her contribution to the long and still unwon fight for woman's freedom without a parallel.

Since the tragic death of Inez Milholland in Los Angeles in November, 1916, her memory has become illumined and precious.

Entering Vassar in the days when students were forbidden by the authorities to discuss the subject of the emancipation of women, she can-

vassed the dormitories and, finding a sentiment in favor of suffrage, she organized meetings and addressed assemblies of the students outside the college walls; sometimes even in a nearby graveyard. Her interest in the treatment of women prisoners led her to accept the position of probation officer in Poughkeepsie, which she held during her student days at Vassar. She graduated from Vassar in 1909, and

tried to enter Columbia University Law School, and was refused admittance on the grounds of her sex. She tried Harvard, she tried Yale, only to find the way barred to her because she was a woman. But, finding the New York University Law School open to women, she entered and received her degree there in 1912.

She married in London, in 1913, a citizen of the Netherlands, and this marriage brought to her attention another form of injustice against women of the United States. At that time, by the Federal law, an American woman who married an alien lost her citizenship. She returned to America to find herself no longer a citizen, and for that reason was denied the right to

practice law in the courts of the United States. Though her husband took out naturalization papers, which restored to her her citizenship, for the sake of other American women she began a fight for a bill before Congress, and it is to her initiative that the impetus was given to the passage of the Cabel Bill.

She was one of the principal speakers at the Woman's Party Con-



INEZ MILHOLLAND.

THE INEZ MILHOLLAND MEMORIAL PAGEANT

At Beautiful Meadowmount, in the Adirondacks, the home of Inez Milholland, a memorial pageant will be presented on her birthday, August 6, 1924.

This pageant will interpret not only the stirring events in the life of this modern young crusader, but, by the means of allegory, it will also touch upon the deep, perennial sources of inspiration and fortitude which motivated this intrepid girl throughout her life.

Plan to include in your vacation the Pageant and Conference at Meadowmount. It will be the initial step in a world-wide movement to enlist women students in Inez Milholland's cause—which is our cause—the complete liberation of womanhood.

The Pageant is a big conception and a big task, but it is a noble means of presenting our lofty ideal—and of kindling new enthusiasm and a new purpose in the hearts of the young and old. Don't you want to have a part in this splendid enterprise by contributing to its support? Send contributions to Inez Milholland Pageant Committee, 25 First street N. E., Washington, D. C.

vention in Chicago, which was held simultaneously with the National Republican Convention in June, 1916. Few who saw Inez Milholland on the stage of the Blackstone Theatre at the height of the convention, with her flame-lined cloak flung back and her blue eyes kindling, will forget the picture; few who heard her the next day at the great Auditorium Hotel meeting will forget the power and fire of her words as she called on the enfranchised Western women to use their political powers as voters to force the Republican and Democratic Parties to pledge themselves to put through the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage.

A few months after, Inez Milholland undertook the severe trip through the suffrage States to make her last appeal to women to put suffrage first, to put woman above party. For the sake of liberty, the imperishable ideal that had dominated her from earliest girlhood, she started out on the crusade that was to be her last.

Through Wyoming, through Idaho, she passed, bringing both men and women to a realization of the meaning of woman's struggle for political liberty. It was in Nevada at Carson City that she spoke in the open street at sunset, its glow illuminating her face, the whole town, men, women, and children, clustered about her. "We are bound to win," this young evangel of liberty proclaimed. "There never was a fight yet where interest was pitted against principle that principle did not triumph."

The California meetings sapped the very last of her strength. "How long shall women wait for liberty?" were the last words on her lips as she fell fainting at the great Los Angeles mass meeting.

Inez Milholland walked down the path of life a radiant being. She

went to work with a song in her heart. She went to battle with a laugh in her eyes. Obstacles inspired her. Discouragement spurred her on. She loved work and she loved battle. She loved life and laughter, and, above all else, she loved liberty. She was the flaming torch that went ahead to light the way, a symbol of light and freedom.

She was far more than a suffragist. She deplored the inequalities and irregularities of laws relating to women in the various States, and was a pioneer in the movement for Equal Rights before there was any organization in behalf of the general program for which the National Woman's Party has fought since 1920.

Inez Milholland was the first woman whose memory was honored within the Capitol. On Christmas Day, 1916, an impressive and beautiful service, conducted by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's Party, was held for her in Statuary Hall. In that hall sacred to the nation's heroes, where only America's illustrious dead had been commemorated, sorrowing men and women stood and dedicated themselves anew to the work which will not be laid down until it ends in a victory as wide as the country she loved, and as complete as the hope she cherished.

As an indication of the way she was regarded by the public one of the leading American papers, *The Philadelphia Public Ledger*, said at the time of her death:

"Beautiful and courageous, she embodied more than any other American woman the ideals of that part of womenkind whose eyes are on the future. She embodied all the things which make the Suffrage Movement something more than a fight to vote. She meant the determination of modern women to live a full free life, unhampered by tradition."

Members of the Inez Milholland Memorial Committee

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A TYPICAL DEPUTATION TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

ALL over the United States the members of the Woman's Party are making farewell calls upon their Senators and Representatives, before they depart for Washington, to impress upon them the desire of their constituents that they vote for the Equal Rights amendment. It is impossible to chronicle all of these deputations and so we give an account of one as a cross section of the nation-wide campaign of deputations that is now in progress. The deputation here described is one that took place last week to Senator Copeland of New York.

The deputation was received by Doctor Copeland November 23rd, in his office in the Fisk Building, New York City. Doris Stevens, one of the Life Members of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, State Chairman of New York, led the deputation.

Miss Stevens Speaks.

Miss Stevens said, in part: "We have come to you today not only to ask your support of the Equal Rights Amendment, the general principle of which we know you support, but to ask that you will work with those of your colleagues who may not be as favorable to it as you are. We are fortunate in having a Senator of your liberal views, a man of science, who is accustomed to dealing with new opinions and new ideas, and who is in the habit of revising opinions if they are found to be no longer scientifically true."

At this point the Senator asked if there was much opposition to this amendment, and from whence it came.

Miss Stevens replied that the opposition had not yet appeared, because the amendment was not before Congress at this moment, but that doubtless as soon as it was introduced the opposition would make itself felt.

"I think," she said, "that you will find the same kind of opposition that fought against the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

The Senator: "Will you have any opposition from women?"

Miss Stevens: "We doubtless will have some, because while the majority of women will probably agree to the program of removing all discriminations against women, there may be some who will think it ought to be done through some other method—but we believe the best way to make gains and hold them is by the passage of the Federal Amendment."

"You see, if we trusted to State enactment by a given legislature, a subsequent legislature could repeal our gain. In order to avoid this we feel that Equal Rights should be written into the Federal Constitution."

"May I say that we are not opposed to protective legislation, but we would like to see that protection apply to both men and women who may be in need of such protection. We believe that it is a handicap to women to 'protect' them on the basis of sex rather than to allow them to compete openly with men on the basis of intelligence."

"When the movement for Equal Rights was first initiated, the controversy hinged around the moral right of a woman to speak from the

pulpit or public platform. Today, in the twentieth century, since we live in an industrial era, it is not surprising to find that the central point of attack revolves around woman's entry into the industrial field.

"Today the problem is how best to secure a position which will give her adequate pay, adequate leisure, and adequate beauty and dignity in life."

Senator Copeland Replies.

Senator Copeland replied: "I am not a late convert to women's rights. When I was a young boy in Michigan I was taken to hear Susan B. Anthony. That was my introduction to the subject of woman suffrage. I remember one striking demonstration which was enough to clinch the argument with me. One of the ablest, richest and most public-spirited women in our city drove to the polling booth, where I was stationed as an election watcher, and held the reins for her colored coachman while he dismounted and voted. Although she was a heavy taxpayer this woman was unable to vote. That settled the argument for me.

"Then in my own family life, too, I have never had any doubt but that my mother, who is now 86, was as competent a citizen as my father. You see, all this comes to me quite naturally. I am a product of coeducation in our public schools and in our universities, and I am not one who considers woman as a thing apart from man.

"There is only one point in my mind, which I would like to have cleared up, and that is just how your amendment will affect legislation for women in industry. I am not prepared to say that women are not physically as strong as men. Two years ago, the College of British Doctors issued a report which declared that women were in every respect, save the game of football, able to make the same physical exertion as men.

"I would like to go the whole way with you today and promise everything you ask, and I do not say that I will not. It may be that I shall have to revise my entire opinion about the way to handle the problem of women in industry.

"I shall be very happy to have you come to me from time to time, and bring me all evidence possible, to convince me of your point of view."

Miss Stevens: "I think it is clear that you want the same things for women that we do. You want women to have more power, better jobs, complete freedom and equal civil, political and social rights. I believe you will find, although our opinion may not be the prevailing

one at the moment, that the old theory of special protection for women is an inadequate, outworn theory, and that our proposal to substitute occupations instead of sex as the basis for industrial legislation will finally prevail.

"You will be asked, Mr. Senator," continued Miss Stevens, "just what discriminations exist, which the National Woman's Party wish removed, and you will want to answer these intelligently. We will now call upon Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, our State Chairman, to cite certain of these discriminations specifically which our amendment will abolish."

Mrs. Smith said, in part: "The Woman's Party has made a research into the laws of the United States and we have found that there are over fifty points where the laws discriminate against women. In one State a man may will away his unborn child, in others unequal guardianship laws for children prevail, in others a husband is entitled to the earnings of his wife. In some States the inheritance laws discriminate against women.

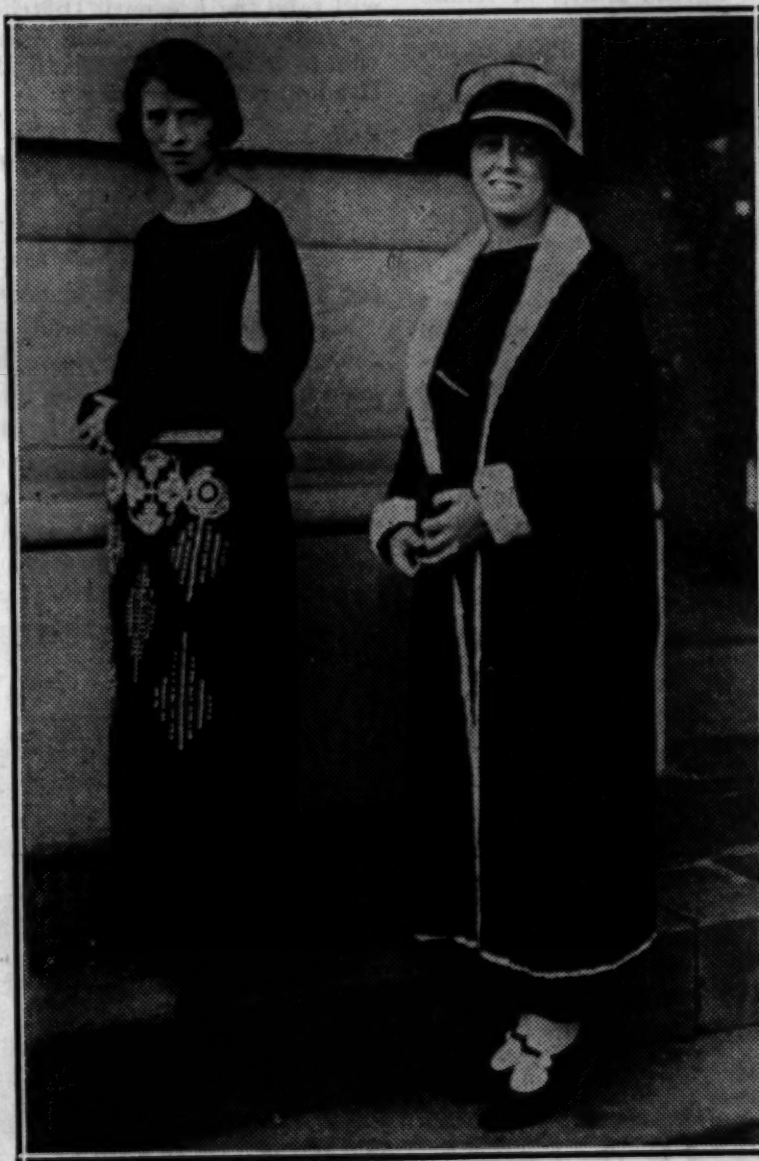
"Last year we introduced twenty-five bills in the New York legislature to remove discriminations against women in New York, only four of which passed.

"In other States we also introduced separate bills for the removal of discriminations against women—three bills would be passed in one State, four in another. None of the bills removed the same discriminations. At this rate we could go on for seventy-five years more, and for that reason we have turned to Congress, as we turned in the suffrage days, so that the discriminations may be removed at one blow.

"The first opposition to our amendment which you will probably encounter is that it will destroy maternity legislation. The Woman's Party believes in protection for maternity. Soldiers' bonus legislation is not legislation for all men, but for the soldiers who have performed

a special service for their country. Likewise maternity legislation is not legislation for all women, but for a special group of women who have also performed a special service for their country. Our amendment is designed to remove all sex inequalities in the law and not to repeal special maternity legislation."

Besides the speakers, the women who composed the deputation were Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Grace Bergquist, Miss Marion May, Dr. Louise Ball, Miss Leonora Sparkes, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Bernice Dryer, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. E. R. Peckerman, Mrs. Alfred Rossin, Miss Adelaide Stedman, Mrs. Mildred Mary Combs, Mrs. Joseph Dixon, Mrs. Abram J. Rose, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Josephine Curtis Jeuner, Miss Hesper Le Gallienne.



DORIS STEVENS, member of the National Woman's Party, and EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, who read a poem written for the occasion at the meeting at the Capitol November 18th.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and Women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction"

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Illinois Holds Meetings.

MISS REBECCA HOURWICH, National Organizer of the Woman's Party, who is in Chicago assisting the Illinois Branch with their organization campaign, writes to National Headquarters:

"We have taken temporary headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel. All the newspapers have featured it, and as a result many people came in offering greetings and assistance, among them Amy Juengling of Buffalo, Katherine Fisher of New York and Bertha Moller of Minnesota.

"Last Thursday I spoke at the Nakoma Club of Oak Park to one hundred women. I have since been asked to speak in Oak Park to a number of organizations, among them the Twentieth Century Club, the Woman's Auxiliary Colonial Club, the Illinois Colored Women's Republican League, the Civic Club and the Protestant Woman's Service Club.

"Last Friday I spoke at a luncheon conference of the Chicago Woman's Aid, arranged by Mrs. Edward Katzing. They will run a statement about the National Woman's Party in their bulletin and have asked me to address their entire membership. Mrs. Lambert Wile and Mrs. Irving L. Stern have asked me to speak at a luncheon given by the Friday Morning Finance Club on next Friday.

"Elizabeth Worley, an old friend of mine at the University of Chicago, took me to tea at Mrs. Ruth Newberry Thomas' home, where I met a number of the university faculty wives. Mrs. Thomas, who is beautifully eager and alive, the mother of four small children and a university girl, will serve on the Congressional District Committee. She is arranging a drawing room meeting for me at her home, and is also arranging for me to speak before the Quadrangle Club and before the woman's faculty group.

"Ganna Walska, who is a Life Member of the Woman's Party, invited us to come up to see her and we have arranged a meeting at the

old McCormick residence for Friday, November 30th. Dr. Frances Dickinson will greet the audience and will turn the meeting over to Mrs. Edwin Lobsdell, Chairman of the Chicago Woman's Club Building Committee. Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrmann, the Illinois Legislative Chairman, will cover the Illinois situation, and I will talk on the national situation and the need for the amendment.

We have secured three new Congressional District Chairmen: Miss Mae O'Gara has taken the Third District, Miss Dunning Payne Jones will take the Sixth District and Mrs. Isabel Simons, a young lawyer, will take the Eleventh District.

"Everything is going extremely well. We are particularly fortunate in having Elizabeth Huff Johnson, one of our old pickets, as Headquarters Secretary."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

From Collier's Weekly, December 1 1923.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN HOPES TO HELP AND SEE

"**S**OME accident had bent one of the iron bars in a gate to the White House grounds. Three years old, wispy thin, and utterly determined, wriggled through. Outside, her scandalized father cajoled and threatened. She ignored him altogether and unhesitatingly followed the curving path that leads to the mansion where Calvin Coolidge dwells. Secret Service men evicted her later, but she had the air of a person who knew where she was going. It's not unthinkable that in the next half century, what with political accident and feminine persistence, the country may see her or one of her contemporaries officially entering the White House itself. No doubt in that case there will again be an expostulating male chorus outside."

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT, Edith Ainge, Treasurer, National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 2, 1912, to November 20, 1923, \$1,233,050.19.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, November 20, 1923, to November 27, 1923:

Miss Mary Winsor, Pa.....	\$100.00	Miss Mary Conley.....	.50	Mrs. L. S. Kohnstamm.....	.50	Miss Helen Lovejoy.....	.50
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Rogers, N. Y.	100.00	Miss Olivia Dunden.....	.50	Mrs. H. Gips.....	.50	Miss Jennie Kingsley.....	.50
Mrs. Lewis Stummer, N. Y.....	25.00	Miss Louise K. Gamble.....	.50	Mrs. E. L. Harris.....	.50	Mrs. Milton Rose.....	.50
Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Col.....	25.00	Miss Helen M. Hibbard.....	.50	Mrs. Wm. Demuth.....	.50	Mrs. Hugh B. Perry.....	.50
Mrs. Florence B. Hilles, Del.....	15.00	Miss Ruby A. Hopkins.....	.50	Mrs. Nellie Louis Elsner.....	.50	Mrs. C. H. Arkwright.....	.50
Mrs. George T. Pfister, Va.....	10.00	Miss Jarana A. La Burt.....	.50	Mrs. Henry S. Brill.....	.50	Mrs. Belle Michael.....	.50
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.....	10.00	Mrs. Clara D. Munson.....	.50	Mrs. Isaac J. Benrheim.....	.50	Mrs. H. C. Harmon.....	.50
Mrs. J. E. Lambie, D. C.....	25.00	Miss Susan S. Van Duzer.....	.50	Miss Addie T. Liveright.....	.50	Mrs. Kady Van Winkle.....	.50
Mrs. Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.	10.00	Mrs. Kate Dean Andrew.....	.50	Mrs. B. Klee.....	.50	Mrs. Abbie M. Gray.....	.50
Mrs. Donald A. Craig, D. C.....	5.00	Mrs. Mary E. W. Bronlow.....	.50	Mrs. S. Kaufman.....	.50	Mrs. Laura D. Smith.....	.50
Mrs. C. H. Trego, Mich.....	1.00	Miss Helen E. Mallory.....	.50	Mrs. Herbert M. Kaufman.....	.50	Miss Anna L. Dye.....	.50
Mrs. W. T. Carter, Texas.....	2.00	Miss Flora M. Miller.....	.50	Mrs. Christine Fisher.....	.50	Mrs. Marie Manning.....	.50
Miss Mary B. Cooper, D. C.....	1.00	Mrs. Robert A. Wilbur.....	.50	Dr. Lillian Smigel.....	.50	Miss Marian Hatheway.....	.50
Miss Katherine W. Walker,		Mrs. Fred W. Adams.....	.50	Mrs. Sol M. Strook.....	.50	Mrs. T. D. Cunningham.....	.50
D. C.	1.00	Mrs. W. W. Ford.....	.50	Mrs. Hazel L. Nyman, D. C.....	10.00	Mrs. Joseph P. Murphy.....	.50
Miss Margaret M. Kelly, D. C.	1.00	Per New York City Committee:		Miss Julia S. Jennings, Pa.....	5.00	Miss Julia Forsythe.....	.50
Miss Alice A. Fassig, D. C.....	1.00	Miss Helen F. Frnak.....	5.00	Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.....	33.00	Miss Lucy McGowan.....	.50
Mrs. Rhoda S. Ball, D. C.....	1.00	Mrs. Theo Prince.....	.50	Mrs. Marie Louise Biggar, Col.	50.00	Miss Isabel Wilson.....	.50
Mrs. Annie E. Marmix, Va.....	1.00	Mrs. H. C. Naybe.....	.50	Miss Estelle Baker, Hawaii.....	20.00	Miss Madelyn Evans.....	.50
Miss E. A. Cutter, D. C.....	1.00	Mrs. Henry Frank.....	.50	Per Ohio Branch:		Mrs. Florence Titus.....	5.00
Miss Gertrude Kinsley, Va.....	1.00	Mrs. Jesse Rice.....	.50	Mrs. Kenyon Hayden Rector	50.00	Rent of rooms at Headquarters	149.50
Mrs. Helen V. Helzer, D. C.....	1.00	Mrs. Edwin Posner.....	.50	Mrs. Eloise H. Nottingham,		Sale of pins.....	6.00
Mrs. Jessie T. Deal, D. C.....	1.00	Mrs. Herbert Rice.....	.50	N. Y.	100.00	Sale of literature.....	4.65
Miss Marion Townsend, S. C.....	1.00	Mrs. A. Van Raalte.....	.50	Mrs. Theresa Haft Shivers,			
Mrs. Geddis Noble, Texas.....	5.00	Mrs. T. Pfeiffer.....	.50	N. Y.	14.00	Total receipts through No-	
Mrs. W. P. Graves, Ohio.....	10.00	Mrs. Bernard Sonr.....	.50	Miss Viola Lea Walker, D. C.	10.00	vember 26, 1923.....	\$1,109.65
Per New York Branch:		Miss Ada L. Loeb.....	.50	Mrs. Henry F. English, Conn..	15.00	Total receipts, December 7, 1912,	
Miss Rene Rockwell.....	.50	Mrs. Richard Well.....	.50	Miss Viola Steinfeld, Ariz.....	20.00	to November 27, 1923.....	\$1,234,150.84
Miss Jane M. Burchard.....	.50	Mrs. Julius Wolff.....	.50	Per New Jersey Branch:			
Mrs. Anna A. Breiting.....	.50	Mrs. Leon Klee.....	.50	Mrs. Nellie Ward Spitzer.....	10.00		
				Mrs. Chas. A. Wumpfhelmer	5.00		
				Mrs. M. S. Karr.....	5.00		
				Mrs. Alexander Brewster.....	.50		
				Miss Pamela Jacobsen.....	.50		
				Miss Mary E. Danks, D. C.....	1.00		
				Mrs. M. H. L. Wilmarth, D. C.	1.00		
				Mrs. Frances Clark, Minn.....	1.00		
				Miss Eva Jackson, D. C.....	1.00		
				Per Colorado Branch:			
				Miss Edith P. Mason.....	.50		
				Mrs. Eugene Gammon.....	.50		
				Miss Isabel L. Stroupe.....	.50		

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